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THE

TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 1 BRAZORIA, SATURDAY MAY 2, 1835. NUMBER 35.

TERMS

THE REPUBLICAN IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

F. C. GRAY,

And will be printed for subscribers every Saturday at $5 per annum, if paid at the end of six months, or $7, if not paid until the expiration of the year

No discontinuance will be allowed except at the end of the year, and not then until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements of eight lines or under $1 for the first insertion, and half that price for each continuance—longer ones in proportion—No advertisement will be withdrawn until paid for, but will be continued at the expense of the advertiser.

☞ All communications of a personal nature will be charged for the same as advertisements.

Agreeably to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the board of medical censors for this jurisdiction, held in Brazoria on the 24th inst., it was ordered that the following resolution be republished in the Texas Republican for one month, viz

Resolved That the applicant for Licence, shall have received from some public school, College or University, legally authorised, a degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine or Surgery, or a diploma or other certificate evidencing his capacity to practice Medicine or Surgery, &c. &c. &c When such degree, diploma or certificate shall not have been obtained the candidate for license shall submit to a strict examination before the Board, and present and read a Medical essay and publicly defend it

By order of the Board,

T. F. L. PARROTT

Brazoria, March 14th, 1835.

Notice.

DURING my absence from Brazoria Hosea H. League and C. Vanesworth are my authorised agents and attorneys to transact all business for me. j31 23 M. W. SMITH.

Curator's Sale.

BY order of the primary Judge of the Jurisdiction of Columbia, will be sold to the highest bidder on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The following real estate belonging to the succession of D. W. Anthony: The one quarter of a league of land lying on the San Bernardo, in the vicinity of Robert Hodge.—One block of Lots, No 41, and an out Lot, No. 48, in the town of Brazoria. Sale to take place in the town of Brazoria, on the 25th day of April next.

T. F. PARROTT, CURATOR.

Brazoria, 23d March, 1835. 30—4w.

Negroes, Land &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one thousand acres of land, being part of the league granted by the Mexican government to Chriesman, situated on the Brazos river adjoining Henry Jones. This is one of the first and best selections on the river and with the exception of about 700 acres previously sold the purchaser has the privilege of making his choice and locating the quantity offered on any part of the balance of the league which has a great proportion of peach and cane on it.

I will also sell three or four negroes and about one hundred head of cattle of which there are about six yoke of work oxen. The land will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers.

ENOCH JONES.

San Felipe, February 7, 1835.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make settlement with Alex. Russell—and those having claims against him are requested to present them to said Russell for payment. d6-e C. B. RAINES.

FOREIGN.

[From the National Intelligencer of March 6.]

LAST DAY OF THE SESSION.

The two Houses of Congress adjourned, the night before last, their functions then ceasing, and what a wreck of public business ensued!

In our two or three last papers we expressed our opinion respecting the state of the public business in the House of Representatives It would have been as just, had our intimation respected the state of the House.

With a great deal of talent, and we have no doubt, too, a great deal of patriotism, the late House of Representatives had been brought into a condition by various causes, in which it seemed incapable of getting on with the business of the country. Attentive observers have noticed a tendency of this kind, from the early part of the session, but its last days forced the truth on the minds of all Long debates, to endless perplexity of the rules, contests, every moment, about priority of business, and an eagerness of discussion, which seemed entirely to disregard the comparative importance of subjects, were among these causes. There were others, of which we could speak, of which indeed we shall feel it our duty to speak, and to speak freely, hereafter, but which we at present forbear to mention

The melancholy result of the whole is, that Congress has broken up, leaving almost every great measure of the session unfinished, and therefore totally null and void The following bills, originating in the Senate, most of them passing that body by large majorities, and some of them quite unanimously, have shared the general wreck and ruin

The Post Office Reform Bill, (passed unanimously in the Senate)

The Custom House Regulations Bill, (passed unanimously in the Senate)

The Important Judiciary Bill, (passed by a vote of 31 to 5 in Senate)

The Bill regulating the Deposite of the Public Moneys in the Deposite Banks

The Bill respecting the Tenure of Office, and Removals from Office, (a most important bill supported in the Senate by men of all parties)

The Bill indemnifying Claymants for French Spoliations, before 1800

These half dozen, (not to speak of the bill of the relief of the Cities of the District of Columbia, the bill providing for the increase of the Corps of Engineers, the bill to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and Spain, and the bill to improve the navigation of the Mississippi in the vicinity of St. Louis, are among the bills which were sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives "and never heard of more."

The Fortification bill is totally lost! Yes, in this very critical moment of affairs, not only has no new measure of defending the country been adopted, but the bill for the usual annual appropriation for Fortifications is totally lost We can hardly credit ourselves when we write this paragraph. Yet such is the fact; not a dollar is appropriated to fortifications, and we doubt whether it be not the bounden duty of the President to call the new Congress at the earliest day possible. Certainly—most certaintly—such is his duty, if he has any reasonable apprehension whatever of hostilities with a foreign nation.

When the amendment of the House, as follows—

"And be it, &c., That the sum of *three million of dollars* be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordinance, and increase of the Navy. Provided, such expenditures shall be necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress"—

came to the Senate, it was opposed, as conferring on the President unlimited military power. It was said, he had asked for no such power—the war Department had recommended no such appropriation—it had never been suggested, any where until this late moment. It was urged that the section itself was altogether indefensible, inasmuch as it proposed to give a vast sum into the hands of the President, *without any specific object*, leaving it to him to use it as he might please. He might raise an army—he might send forth the navy—he might, in short dispose of the money just as he should see fit. It was averred, on the other side, that the President would certainly do no harm with the money—he would use the power to ends, &c, and to this it was replied again, that such a power had never been trusted to any President, that it was not to be thought of, without giving up all notion of the authority of Congress over the expenditure of the public money, and indeed all its control over the question of Peace and War.

The attendance of Senators was remarkable, the whole evening, as it had been the day and night, forty-six Senators answered to their names, and the remaining two were in thier seats the minute afterwards, so that every Senator was at his post to the last moment. Such a thing has probably never occurred before

PUBLIC SENTIMENT

What is "Public Sentiment"? It is the *breath of the multitude*. Ah!—so unsubstantial? Yes—but in this land of ours it is *all powerful*. It was the noble architect of our happy institutions, which are the praise and admiration of the world It gave to us civil and religious liberty. It is the author of our laws—the preserver of our rights—upon it depend our lives—our property — in all.

And is its operation uniformly beneficial? No,—it is only so when left to the gentle influence of wisdom, intelligence, moderation, and virtue. If improperly, or harshly, wrought upon, it becomes a scourge—a monster—as potent in evil, as it could be for good. Even our boasted Constitutions are in its hands, but as "a nose of wax," which it can twist into any shape that suits its whim or fancy.—Laws, by its breath, can be either partially or generally stayed in their operation. Private Rights, however firmly secured by Constitutions, or statutes, may be violated with impunity under its sanction. We hold our property by the mere tenure of its will; and even our lives may be made a sacrifice to its prejudice or caprice.

Then, it is, indeed, a most *potent* and a most *fearful agent;* and it becomes us to take care how we tamper with it, or attempt to force it from its accustomed channels. Any thing calculated to disturb the general harmony of rights is a public evil—as encroachment on one side will be certain to produce retaliation on the other. Let us therefore most sedulously keep in mind the nice checks by which the various and conflicting interests, views and feelings of the community—*all* equally *free* with ourselves—are held in place and preserved inviolate. Thus will "Public Sentiment" be kept sound and wholesome; and then any violation of *one* interests will rouse the jealousy of the *mass* to come to its rescue." Here, in fact, is our anchor of safety. Leave it—and you are tossed at once on the wide billows of anarchy and uproarous confussion.—*Staunton Va. Spectator.*

The Richmond Whig talks thus coolly with regard to South Carolina and Nulification:

Suppose South Carolina off, gone from the Union—what then? Will any citizen of the U. States feel less confidence in the safety of his rights—of his country; of her capacity to resist her enemies and move on in fulfilment of her great destinies? We presume not. Unless told it was so, no man would be worse off or wiser for the event. Her portion of Revenue, even if she pays all that Mr. M'Duffie contends for, might be well spared from a Treasury whose disease is Plethora.

In no possible contingency but one, can we foresee any necessity of policy or propriety, for an attempt to rule South Carolina back into a Union, which she is disposed to renounce. If by throwing open her ports she thereby destroys that wise system of commercial regulation, which, commencing in 1789, has advanced continually in the affections of the great mass of the American People, self defence would force upon public consideration, some means, not of annoyance to her, but of protection to the laws and policy of the U. States. A *cordon sanitaire* around her confines to prevent smuggling, 2nd one or more public vessels on her coast for the same purpose, would be amply sufficient for the defence of our Revenue laws.

Is there danger that by passive acquiescence in her violence, other States would imitate her example? We apprehend none. She will with more probability retrace her steps and apply for re-admission, than that any other will follow in those footsteps.

It is not premature to discuss these dark topics; for either we must believe the public men of South Carolina base prevaricators—those who have ever ranked high on the page of chivalry—or, we must suppose practical nulification to be a thing inevitable.—As to a relinquishment of the protective principle, the only condition which can pursuade South Carolina to tarry among us, that is a matter wholly out of the question. Let the public thought then be turned this way; let the public mind be prepared for nulification; and let all who wish well to their country and countrymen, endeavour thus early to give that direction to public opinion and to the Public Councils, which will avert the shedding of blood.

Madisonville, E. Tennessee, Feb. 24.

On yesterday at the race ground an affray took place between Messrs. Russell, Weaver and Mabry, in which Russell and Weaver were both badly wounded, Weaver mortally. We were not present to witness ourselves, and those who seem somewhat confused as to the report they make, the following however, seems to be the fact: Russell by some means offended [Weaver] struck him [Russell] with a horse whip; upon which he [Russell] stabbed Weaver and inflicted a mortal wound, during the infliction of which Mabry shot Russell in the arm; it is also said that Russell fired at Mabry without effect. The wounded were brought into the tavern and the best medical aid present was called, but about 9 o'clock last night Weaver died:—Russell will probably recover

Of all the marvellous works of the Deity, perhaps there is nothing that angels behold with such supreme astonishment as a proud man.

PENCILLING BY THE WAY:

First Impressions of Foreign Scenes, Customs and Manners.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

LONDON.

Visit to the race-course—gipsies—the Princess Victoria—splendid appearance of the English nobility.

I have just returned from *Ascot* races. Ascot Heath, on which the course is laid out, is a high plattorm of land, beautifully situated on a hill above Windsor Castle, about 25 mile from London. I went down with a party of gentlemen in the morning and returned in the evening, doing the distance with relays of horses in something less than three hours. This, one would think, is very fair speed, but we were passed continually by the "bloods" of the road, in comparison with whom we seemed getting on rather at a snail's pace. The scenery on the way was truly English—one series of finished landscapes, of every variety of combination. Lawns, fancy cottages, manor houses, groves, roses and flower-gardens, make up England. It surfeits the eye at last.—You could not drop a poet out of the clouds upon any part of it I have seen, where, within five minutes' walk, he would not find himself in Paradise.

We flew past Virginia Water, and through the sun-fleaked shades of Windsor Park, with the speed of the wind. On reaching the Heath, we dashed out of the road, and cutting through fern and brier, our experienced whip put his wheels on the rim of the course, as near the stand as some thousands of carriages arrived before us would permit, and then cautioning us to take the bearings of our position, lest we should lose him after the race, he took off his horses, and left us to chose our own places.

A thousand red and yellow flags were flying from as many snowy tents in the midst of the green heath, ballad-singers and bands of music were amusing their little audiences in every direction; splendid markees covering gambling tables, surrounded the winning post, groups of country people were busy in every bush, eating and singing, and the great stands were piled with row upon row of human heads, waiting anxiously for the exhilorating contest

Soon after we arrived, the king and royal family drove up the course with twenty carriages, and scores of postillions and outstrides in red & scores of gold flying over the turf as majesty flies in no other country; and, immediately after the bell rang to clear the course of the race. *Such* horses! The earth seemed to fling them as they touched it. The lean jockeys, in their party colored caps and jackets, rode the fine limbed, slender creatures up and down together, and then returning to the starting post, off they shot like so many arrows from the bow.

Whiz! you could tell neither colour nor shape as they passed across the eye. Their swiftness was incredible. A horse of Lord Chesterfield's was rather the favorite; and for the sake of his great grandfather, I had backed him with my small wager. "Glaucus is losing," said some one on the top of the carriage above me, but round they swept again, and I could just see that one glorious creature was doubling the leaps of every other horse, and in a moment Glaucus and Lord Chesterfield had won.

The course between the races is a promenade of some thousands of the best dressed people in England, I thought I had never seen so many handsome men and women, but particularly men. The nobility of this country, unlike that of every other, is by fair the manliest & finest looking class of its population. The contadini of Rome, the lazzaroni of Naples, the paysans of France, are incomparibly more handsome than their superiors in rank, but it is strikingly different here. A set of more elegant and well proportioned men than these pointed out to me by my friends as the noblemen on the course, I never saw, except only in Greece. The Albanians are seraphs to look at.

Excitement is hungry, and after the first race our party produced their baskets and hot les, and spreading out the cold pie and champaign upon the grass, between the wheels of the carriages, we drank Lord Chesterfield's health and ate for our own, in an alfresco style, worthy of Italy. Two veritable Bohemians, brown, black eyed gipsies, the models of those I had seen in their wicker tents in Asia, profitted by the liberality of the hour, and came in for an upper crust to a pigeon pie, that, to tell the truth, they seemed to appreciate

Race followed race, but I am not a contributor to the Sporting Magazine, and could not give you their merits in comprehensible terms, if I were.

In one of their intervals, I walked under the king's stand, and saw her majesty the queen and the young Princess Victoria, very distinctly. They were listening to a ballad-singer, and leaning over the box with an amused attention, quite as sincere, apparently, as any beggar's in the ring. The queen is the plainest woman in her dominions, beyond a doubt. The Princess is much better looking than the pictures of her in shops, and for the heir to such a crown as that of England, quite unnecessarily pretty and interesting. She will be sold, poor thing—bartered away by those great dealers in royal hearts, whose grand calculations will not be much consolation to her if she happens to have a taste of her own.

BRAZORIA TEXAS.

MAY 2, ... 1835

We have received New Orleans papers up to the 16th of April inclusive, which informs us that the cotton market remains firm, and former prices fully sustained.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—We learn by gentlemen who came from the interior, that a party of interior traders (6 in number) were recently murdered by a company *Tawoccany* Indians, and their goods taken by the savages.* Our informants are also traders to the interior, who were on their way to this place, attacked by seven of these Indians with bows and arrows, they fired on the Indians and killed one, the balance fled.

* A company of men formed at Gonzales and pursued them, killed six, and recovered the principal part of the Goods.

The Apalachicola Advertiser contains an account of a late visit to that place by Governor Eaton, and a public dinner given him there. Many of the toasts were highly complimentary to their distinguished guest. The Advertiser adds,—

"We have heard but one sentiment among all classes of the community in relation to Governor Eaton, and that is of respect and esteem."

The following very good pun was offered as a sentiment by Col. G. L. Barry—

We have eaton (Eaton,) the Governor, are satisfied.

On Thursday night of last week a Naval Ball unsurpassed in splendor by any thing of the kind ever witnessed among us, was given by the officers of the West India Squadron. It happened that the whole squadron was in port—a most unusual circumstance, and although it was lent time, the large assembly room of the city was filled with gay votaries of the dance. On one side of the room was inscribed in letters composed of ever-greens. "Our home is on the deep." At the end of the room was a transparency, exhibiting a ship in a storm, gallantly breasting the mountain billows, with a motto, which served to remind the admiring beholder, that it was only at intervals that our gallant hosts could enjoy the soft breathing of unwarlike music, and the delightful masez of the dance. To say that the company enjoyed themselves, would be a homely and inexpressive phraise. The whole was a fairy scene, and every thing was forgotten but the delights of the hour. In addition to the focal beauty, and fashion, the scene was enlivened by the elegance of other regions.

TEXAS.—A project has been introduced into the Mexican Congress to seperate the Province of Texas from the State of Coahuila, and erect it into a Military Commandancy. The object seems to be, to prevent too free an exercise of the popular will, which has manifested itself of late in a manner displeasing to the Mexican government.

AN EXPECTED COMET.

The Comet.—A magnificent comet is expected to make its appearance during the present year. The American Almanac states that two will return to their perihelium, and also to their perigee, or points nearest to the earth. "But as from some unknown cause," says the editor, "the light of these bodies seems to be constantly diminishing it is doubtful whether either of the two will be visible to the naked eye, or, indeed, without the assistance of a very powerful telescope." But a late English paper, the Falmouth Packet, contains a notice of an interesting work, Lieut. R. Morrison, of the Royal Navy which speaks of the Comet which will be seen between the months of May and August, as a most magnificent phenomenon." Which of those mentioned in the American Almanac is here alluded to, is not known—perhaps it is neither. Lieutenant Morrison states, that it will be far more splendid than that of 1811 It is even affirmed, that it will afford a degree of light equal to that of the full moon—that its tail will extend over forty degrees—and that when the head of the comet reaches the meridian, its tail will reach the horizon. It is predicted, that the electric and attractive powers will have very serious effects upon our atmosphere, in producing inundations, earthquakes, storms, tempests, volcanic eruptions and epidemic diseases. In support of the theory, he refers to the different appearances of this comet for the last six hundred years—showing that in the comet years these phenomena prevailed to a considerable extent. Relying (says the author) on the correctness of our principle of cometary influence, we venture to predict, that the summer of 1835 will be remarkable for intense heat, which may be expected to destroy the harvests in some parts of the world That year will be noted for earthquakes and volcanos, and other similar phenomena. The end of 1835, or early in 1836, may be expected to be remarkable for some one or more extensive earthquakes. The winter of 1836 or ——7 will bring a frost, such as has not been equaled for at least 20 years The part of the earth, which we anticipate will suffer most, are those situated to the North of Asia, and some parts of the Southern Hemisphere, such as Chili. Those parts of the earth, in the vicinity of volcanos, are always subject to the electrical phenomena earthquakes, because the frequent internal changes which the combustion creates, must necessarily produce a derangement of electricity, if there be any internal cavity of the earth deficient of that fluid, it will rush into the earth at that spot. This we take to have been the case in 1456, near Naples, when the sudden rending of the earth destroyed 10,000 human beings.

It is to be hoped that no greater irregulaties or extremes in the weather than we have had for twelve months past, will visit us as attendants on an expected celestial visitant. Epidemic diseases, doubtless, are produced, or effected by the atmosphere; but whether the different *states or quarters of the atmosphere* are in any way connected with the revolutions of comets, is a question, not perhaps so easily solved.

Washington Sun.

EXECUTION.—Boyington, who was convicted of the murder of Frost, sometime since, at Mobile, sufferred the last penalty of the law, at that place on the 21st ult. He walked firmly from prison to the gallows, about two miles and a half, ascended the scaffold, where he stood erect and apparently unmoved, and then addressed the multitude in a speech of half an hour's length. His language is said to have been select and elegant, and he adhered to the last his previous protestations of innocence. It is also stated that the last words he uttered were—"*before God, I am innocent of the crime for which I am condemned to die.*"

The Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans has effected a loan of nine millions of dollars in Holland, for the purpose of its banking operations.

War between France and the U. States.—On the policy of such a occurrence Journal des Debats, a ministerial paper thus expresses itself—"We do not hesitate to say, that, of all the wars practicable or possible for France, the most foolish, the most *gaucrhe*, the most impolitic that which would cause the loudest laugh at St. Petersburg, Berlin, and the Hauge, and which would most afflict all the friends of liberty in Europe, would be a war between France and the United States.

"Only conceive the cries of joy which the men who labor to resuscitate the party of the Holy Alliance would utter when they saw France employing the forces and the power which she has acquired since the revolution of July in a struggle against the Republic of the United States When they saw those two people who in the Old and New World, represent the cause of liberty stupidly warring against each other, what intrigues would be set on foot against us at home whilst we were occupied against brother freemen abroad!"

Death of Bishop M'Kendree.—This venerable Divine the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on the 5th inst. at the seat of his brother near Gallatin, Tennessee, in the 78th year of his age. He was elected Bishop in the year 1808.

Arrest of a murderer.—Several months since we published an account of a murder committed in Tennesse, by a tailor named John Callan. The victim was a clerk in the store of E. Phillips & Co of Huntsville, Alabama, and was travelling on business for his employers. He was a young man by the name of Porteus native of one of the eastern states, and was overtaken and laid, robbed & murdered by Callan who has led a vagabond life since the murder, which happened last autumn, and has at last apprehended in Orange county, North Carolina, near where he sold a shirt, bearing the name of Porteus, to a negro in December last. This circumstance, comming to the knowledge of the master of the slave, was the proximate cause of his arrest.

PROSPECTUS

FOR PUBLISHING A PAPER UNDER THE TITLE OF

THE TELEGRAPH AND TEXAS PLANTER.

THE undersigned propose to publish in the town of SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN, a paper under the above title, the columns of which shall be devoted to the diffusion of political and other useful knowledge.

That this is the most eligible location for such an establishment, is evident, from the fact that it is the point where the communications from the interior are earliest received, and being a central place, papers may be distributed with facility to all parts of the country.

The Telegraph will be a tool to no party, but will fearlessly expose crime and political error wherever met with —Its columns will be open to all, but the editors will reserve to themselves the right of rejecting such communications as they may deem unworthy or improper to be inserted.

The Telegraph will ever be ready to advocate such principles and measures as have a tendency to promote union between Texas and the Mexican Confederation, as well as to oppose every thing tending to dissolve or weaken the connexion between them.

The papers from the interior will be received, and every thing of importance to Texas will be immediately translated and inserted in this paper. Thus it will be rendered the most speedy vehicle for conveying to the people the information most important to their interests. No pains will be spared to make this paper interesting to all classes of readers.

By pursuing this course, the editors hope to render the people of Texas a service so important, as to secure a liberal patronage.

JOSEPH BAKER,
GAIL BORDEN, JR.
JOHN P. BORDEN.

NEW GOODS.

HANDY & LUSK

HAVE just received from New-York, per schooner Elizabeth Jane, a very extensive assortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS—

All of which they offer for sale by the Bale, Case or Piece, at New Orleans prices, for cash. Also, a full assortment of fashionable ready made summer clothing. Fine Guns, pocket, belt, holster and duelling pistols; a few medicine chests for plantations.

m2.35

Boarding School.

MISS TRASK respectfully announces to the public her intention of opening a Boarding School, for young ladies and misses, on the first of January, in Coles' Settlement:

Boarding per week, $ 2
Tuition per quarter, $6 to 10

For particulars, those interested are referred to
John P. Coles, Coles' Settlement,
Asa Hoxey, " "
Dr. J. B. Miller, San Felipe,
James F. Perry, Brazoria,
W. C. White, Columbia.

Coles' Settlement, Dec. 2, 1834.-19t

An excess of courtesy begins to prevail in the *people's house*, at Washington! In former times, committees of that house were *directed* to do so and so. the secretaries, or other heads of departments, *required*, and the president *requested*. There was meaning in the terms used. The house has the right to *direct* its own committees, and to *require*, of the secretaries, &c. any information which it desires to possess but to the president, (a seperate government,) may prefer only a *request*. Now the practice is gathering force to *request* the secretaries, &c. that they may be pleased to do this and that. This goes beyond the practice that prevails in the *British* parliament. Therein as the king is held irresponsible to the civil law, (though in seasons of revolution, the *law of nature* comes into action for self-preservation,) the ministers of the crown are subject to *requirements* of the house of commons, as they ought to be, being only "servants" of the executive power, and held directly responsible to the commons, who lawfully hold the purse strings of the nation.

We do not mean any sort of disrespect to the heads of departments at Washington—but only desire that both houses of Congres may preserve a due respect for themselves, as the representatives of the states and of all the people of the U States. We do not like the "signs of the times" in this matter—they are an evidence of a departure from original principles—of a fawning or submissive disposition, that is totally repugnant to the *old* democracy of our political institutions; and all who yet remain of the former republican school, whether in office or out of it, will agree with us that former practices should be adhered to. We invite our old friend *"Obsta Principiis,"* known recently by the name of *"Nous Verrons,"* to give us four or five columns about this thing!

Niles' Register.

A gentleman was stopped on Saturday night, by a footpad, with the customary salutation on such occasions—"Your money or your life." Oh replied the gentleman, don't get in a passion, and you shall have all I have got; and drew a pistol, and shot the fellow down.—*N. O. Adv. March* 2.

The late winter has been felt with severity in Louisiana. The St. Francisville Journal says:—

"The injury done to the State by the Severity of the frost, is incalculable. The sugar cane, plants and rattoons, are nearly, if not entirely destroyed—and it is questionable whether the culture of the cane will not be entirely abandoned. The orange, lime, and citron groves are doubtless cut down. The fig trees, and all delicate shrubbery, we fear, are greatly injured, while our vegetable gardens are utterly laid waste—cattle are dying every where around us. Such are the effects of this frightful winter."

The Legislative Council of Florida have passed an act changing the location of the seat of Government from Tallahassee, to Marsanna in Jackson county, and an act, authorizing the cutting of a canal from Lake Wimico, about ten miles north of this city, on the Apalachicola river, to St. Josephs bay.

The Council rose on the 15th.

At Elizabeth Point, N. J. a prize fight took place between James O. L. Reed, who fought O'Rourke lately, and Andrew McClean for $1000. The fight lasted one hour and forty-two minutes, and on the forty-sixth round, after the parties had banged, bruised, and mut ated each other until there was se ly a white mark upon their fle came off victorious.

FROST BITTEN.—A seat following recipe, whic instances has effected lief—"Take one ounc mix it with one quart warm) and bathe th In bathing three has always bee

THING have pre

matrimony.—I have never seen a pretty girl that didn't know it.—I have never seen a lawyer refuse a fee on account of his client's poverty.—I have never seen a woman that was tongue tyed. I have never seen rich men prefer marrying poor girls.—I have seen but one lady use a bed wrench & pin to tighten her corsets. I have never seen a woman die with the lockjaw.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—On the 4th of February, we are informed, Andrew Culbertson, of this county, inflicted on a negro the severest torture of the lash and stepped into a house to procure a gun with which to despatch him. While in the house, at the entreaties of Culbertson's son, the negro fled to the woods, and was not heard of again until found on the 10 instant, lying in a little branch emptying into Turkey creek, in the lower part of the county, and not far from Cumberland's house, dead. He had every appearance, says our informant, of having died of the wounds he received—his head being severely gashed, and his skull broken.

Columbia Tennessee Observer.

TURKISH JEST-BOOK.—(A work just published at Constantinople.)—Nasirreddin is a character among the Turks equivalent to the English Joe Miller. The following are a few of the Turkish jokes.

The Khojah one day saw a flock of ducks swimming in a lake; he ran towards them, and they immediately flew away. Taking some bread he sad down, and dipping it into water, began to eat. 'What are you doing there, Khojah?" asked some one from the opposite side. "I am trying the flavor of duck soup," was the reply.

A man came once to the Khojah, saying, "Effendi, I have great need of an ass to day; have the kindness to lend me yours." "I have not an ass here," said Khojah. At the same moment the animal began to bray in the stable. "Ho!" said the man, 'do not I hear your ass braying?' 'What!' exclaimed the Khojah, 'would you take the word of an ass in preference to mine?"

The United States and the Cherokees. A treaty was concluded between the United States and a delegation of Cherokees on the 14th of March, at Washington, by which they, in consequence of the additional quantity of land which they are to receive beyond the Mississippi, and also of the sum of *four millions five hundred thousand dollars*, cede all their right and title to the lands owned, claimed and possessed by them, including the lands reserved by them for a school fund, east of the Mississippi river. The additional quantity of land referred to above is seven millions of acres.

The Treaty is to take effect when ratified by a majority of the Cherokees and by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

HELL BURNT UP!—A Postcript of the 6th. to the Editors, says," You may announce, if you choose, in the Journal, that all Hell is burnt up—Last night about ten o'clock a fire broke out here [Augusta] in a place called "Hell's Half Acre," and swept it out clean. It was really amusing to hear them running in the streets and hollowing, all Hell's afire:

WE wish that the other half of horrid *Acre* had have bu

INDUCE

GROCERIES.

I HAVE on hand a supply of fresh GROCERIES, of all kinds, which I will sell low for *Cash*, and Cash only.—Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to make early application.

CHARLES A. M'ALISTER.

Brazoria, May, 2d, 1835. 35—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administratior of the estate of Samuel Young, dec'd., requests all those having claims on said estate, to present them duly authenticated for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be bared; and all those indebted to the estate, will make immediate payment.

THOMAS SHADONE.

2m. 35—tf.

NEW TOWN
AT THE MOUTH OF THE
LABACCA

AND at the Pass of Matagorda Bay Known by the name of Cox's point.

This town presents every advantage of location necessary to the establishment of a commercial place, being the only good landing at the bay where vessels can come to with safety, and the most convenient to the Mexican trade, and also surrounded by a fine body of land it must evidently be a town of business in a very short time.

A Sale of Lots will take place on the 9th day of July next.

Purchases can be made at private sale previous to the day of sale.

COX & SUTHERLAND.

m.2.35

JUST Received and for sale
100 Bls Flour,
50 do Whiskey,
8 Hds Bacon,
20 Kegs Lard,
10 Bls Cordial,
10 Quarter Casks Madeira Wine,
1 Trunk ready made Clothing,

EDMUND ANDREWS.

April 25th 1835.—34.

MR. JOHN A. WHARTON is my lawful Agent during my absence to the United States.

a25 34 W. B. SWENY.

PROPOSALS.

Repeated applications having been made at this office for copies of the Federal and State Constitutions, and various Statutes of the State, including all the Colonization Laws, that time after time have been printed by the different previous proprietors of this establishment, the subscriber and proprietor is now making arrangements to procure all of said laws of the State applicable to this Colony, and to have the same translated by a translator whose capacit[illegible] mitted, and [illegible] after th

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DOCTOR E. HARRIS,

HAVING located himself permanently in Columbia for the purpose of practising Medicine, Surgery, &c; is now ready to attend to any business in his line. is office is next door to Mr. John Chaffin. By strict attention to business, together with the success which has attended a long course of practice in the United States of the North, he hopes to share a part of that public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed on his brothers in the profession.

a18.33.tf

Notice.

TO facilitate the settlement of successions in order that the creditors and heirs may obtain their just dues without unnecessary delay—the Executors, Administrators and Curators of Estates, are required to make returns to the Primary Judge of the Jurisdiction, before the [illegible]th day of May next, showing the situation of the respective successions.

S. DINSMORE, *Primary Judge.*

Columbia, April 11. 32—tf.

I HAVE a small lot MEDICINE with the Furniture, Instruments, &c. Being the stock of a Practising Physician, all in first rate order which I will sell cheap for cash, or approved paper

JOHN S[illegible]

Brazoria, April 11. 32—tf.

Notice.

WARREN D. HALL, having this day filed his Petition in my office praying that he be appointed Tutor for Walter Turnbull Hall son of George B. Hall, dec'd, all persons concerned are hereby notified to appear before me at my office on or before the 22d this month & file their objections if any they have, why said letters of Tutor-ship should not be granted.

DEPARTMENT OF JURISDICTION } BRAZOS COLUMBIA } Given under my hand at the Office.

S. DINSMORE.
Primary Judge.

April 11 32—1t.

COLUMBIA JOCKEY CLUB.

THE RACES OVER THE COLUMBIA TURF (TEXAS) will take place on the 4th Monday in May ensuing, in the town of Columbia.—Weights according to the rules of the Turf:

The 1st day.—A sweep stake for one mile, free for any horse, mare, or gelding in the Province—Entrance: " " $100,00.
The 2nd day.—One mile and repeat " $100,00.
The 3d day.—Two miles and repeat " $100,00.
The 4th day.—Three mile heats " $125,00.
The 5th day—One mile heats, 3 best in 5 $150,00

The liberality of the public spirited proprietors has rendered this one of the pleasantest, and most eligible situations in Texas for the sports of the Turf. It is anticipated by the Club, that the Races contemplated will be among the most interesting ever holden in Texas.

Gentlemen at a distance wishing to enter horses, and procure stables, will do well to address the proprietor J. H. BELL, Esq or the Secretary of the club.

By order of C. J. Club:

A. C. AINSWORTH, Sec'

Columbia, April 11, 1835.—32—tf.

N. B. Already entered, John Chaffin's sorrel ho P. R. Splan's Brown horse Rocket, D. Randon's horse Podlar.

---

econd Sale

THE TOWN OF
THE REAL HEAD OF
will be s

POETRY.

FEMALE RESOLUTION.

No! I will never see him more,
Since thus he likes to roam,
And when his cab stops at the door,
John, says—I'm not at home!
He smiled, last night, when Julia smiled,
(They must have met before;)
If thus by her he is beguiled,
I'll never see him more.

I'll sing no more the songs he loved,
Nor play the waltzes o'er;
Nor ware the color he approved,
I'll conquor soon Love's foolish flame,
As thousands have before,
Look strange whene'er I hear his name
And ne'er pronounce it more!

The plait of hair I must resign,
That next my heart I've wore;
He too must yield that tress of mine
He stole, when truth he swore;
The miniature I used to trace,
And feel romantic o'er,
I'll tear from its morocco case,
And—never kiss it more!

The ring—his gift—I must return,
It makes my finger sore;
Then there's his letters—these I'll burn,
And trample on the floor!—
My tears thus blot it o'er
The leaves together thus I'll tie,
And ne'er behold it more,

I'll waltz and flirt with Ensign G——,
Tho' voted oft a bore!
In short, I'll show my heart is free,
And sigh for him no more!
If we should meet, his eye shall shrink
My scornful glance before.—
Heavens! that's his knock! here John
think
I'll see him JUST—ONCE MORE!

TO SUSANNA.

Sweeter than the sweetest manna,
LIVELY, lovely, chaste Susanna;
You're the girl that still I muse on,
Pretty little smiling Susan.
Oh; if verses can muse ye,
Fairest, sweetest, laughing Susy,
I'd write on—but ne'er rebuke ye,
Handsome and good natured Suky;
Every rhyme should flatter you,
Sprightly, dimpling, tender Sue.
I've sung my song—adieu! adieu!
Susanna, Susan, Suky, Susy, Sue;

THE GREAT DIFFERENCE.—An Irishman and a Frenchman were to be hanged together at York. The latter was strongly affected at his situation' while the former took it very easy, and told his companion to keep up spirits, for it was nothing at all to be hanged, "Ah, by, God," says the Frenchman in broken English, "there is a very great difference betwen you and me: for you Irishmen are used to it."

THE SAILOR AND THE JUDGE.—While a sailor's sentence was pronouncing, who committed a robbery on the highway, he raised a piece of rolled tobacco in his mouth, and held it between his teeth. When the sentence was finished, he bit off a piece of the tobacco, and began to chew it with unconcern.—"Sirrah!" said the judge, piqued at the man's indifference, "do [you] know that you are to be hanged [...]?" "So I hear," said the sailor, [...]ing a little tobacco juice from [...] at the same time.—"Do you [...]ed the judge, "where [...] you die?"—"I cannot [...] please your honor, [...] Why, then," cried [...]endous voice, [...] go to hell!"—[...] shall have [...]y there,"

THE DUTCHMAN AND THE SULKEY.

Some years ago a gentleman from New England, travelling through one of the Dutch settlements in this State, called at a tavern and asked the landlord if he could keep his sulkey for a few days, as he had some what further to go, on account of the badness of the roads, but did not wish to take it with him.

No said the Duthman. I cannot keep your zullucky; I pe's got neider hay nor oats.

Well, you don't need any. The sulkey neither eats hay nor oats.

Vell, den, I pe's no grass neider.

I don't want any grass.

Vat does he eat, den?

Nothing,

Notting, dat is damp dry fodder. But Mishter, Vat for a beast has you got dat lifs on notting?

Come out and see.

The landlord went out, and casting his eyes on the zulkey, exclaimed with great contempt:,

Is dat your zullucky?

Certainly.

Vell, Mishter, dat is vat I call one tamp Yankee cart.—*Chambersburg Messenger.*

THE IRISH SOLDIER.

The follawing is an extract from a speech by G. W. Curtis, of the U. States, at a recent celebration of the birth day of O'Connel,

The recollections of America's days of trial must the more and more endear to her the memory of Irishmen's services in the "times that tried men's souls." Perhaps I may tire you with "a thrice told tale," yet, if the Americans were as much instructed in the history of their own times as they are records of antiquity, they would find brilliant instances of courage and patriotism to admire, in the lives and actions of the heroes of their Revolution, of those who flourished in the days of Rome and Greece. The rising generations should be taught in their schools the history of their father's fame; and then the youthful historian would dwell with as much admiration upon the passage of the Delaware, as they are wont to do in the passage of the Rubicon or the Granicus.

Do the mellow recollections of antiquity contain a finer instance of courage and fidelity, under the severest pressure of misfortune, than is found in the story which I have illustrated from the rostrum, and from the stage, of poor John Byrne, the Irish soldier of the revolution.—[Cheers.]

Years have rolled away since an aged and broken man came to my door, and saluted me with a God bless your honor, and its Washington's old soldier that's come to see ye. I am proud to inform you that I often receive a call from the honored remnants of the Revolution. They say they cannot pass my domicil, without calling on one they are pleased to term a member of the old family. And so hear me, God! more welcome to my house and my heart are these gray and withered relics of the heroic time, than would be the presence of an Emperor.—[Cheering.]

Byrne was one of the finest types of that order of beings, now almost extinct, that ever met my notice. Never can I forget the touch[...] that ensued, when I h[...] to cheer the old man[...] lime expression of [...] having drank to his [...] reverently turned [...] higher and bett[...] [...] "and her [...]

[...]lence, associating only with the dying and the dead. But see, there appears the commander, like an angel of mercy, having healing under his wings in the shape of pardon, protection, food, raiment, gold. But mark ye the price of all these benefits. 'Twas like the devil tempting the Son of Man of old. "All these will I give ye," but ye must abandon the cause of Americen liberty, said my Lord Admiral to poor Byrne, when the latter had crawled about the deck, and confronted the master of his fate. And what was the suffering heroe's reply? Hear it, Americans, treasure it in your hearts, ay, and write it in your books, that future ages may read it, and admire the cry of brave Byrne in the prison ship at Charleston, and amid the ranks of death at Eutaw. Hurrah for America! [Loud and long continued cheering.]

Hear this, the brave and good of all the world, and then to the banquet on Greek and Roman courage and fidelity, "with what appetite you may." Turn over the pages of the past. Dive into the depths of centuries, and you can find no more brilliant examples of courage in the midst of despair, of zeal and fidelity in the cause of human liberty, than is shown in the story of John Byrne, the Irish soldier of the Revolution.

My tale is told. The old orator and his old stories will together descend the stream of fife cheering the rising generations with tales of the days of triel, and giving portraits from the life of those worthies whose courage and patriotism founded the empire of civil and religious liberty, which millions now enjoy, and will continue to be enjoyed by millions yet to come. [Cheers]

When your eagle bannershall again be unfurled in war—and the time is by no means remote—you will have in your ranks not merely regimehts, but whole armies, composed of the sons of Erin. In the hour of need, like their famed countrymen of old; they will not be found "idle," but, engraving on their colors the battle cry of Byrne, will rush into the enemy's ranks, with hurah for America! [Loud Cheering.]

RAISING DUCKS AND TURKEYS.—In the Agriculturist of the last year appeared two articles, one on the best mode of raising ducks, and the other on turkeys. Two seasons have since passed away, and the writer of this has been enabled to test the efficacy of those directions, and in every instance that has come under his knowledge, they have been attended with perfect success. The directions for raising ducks were to feed them on animal food and keep them dry. Individuals, who have adopted this plan, have sent to our markets from 500 to 700 ducks of the finest kinds, and they have no dis eases among them, and found no difficulty in raising them.

Two or three individuals who have tried the experiment of driving their turkeys, when young, to a distance from the house, where the greatest number of insects were to be found, and feeding and housing them in the manner directed by the Agriculturist, have stated that they have raised from 100 to 300 turkeys, and they have pronounced it to be a method which, of all others, they believed best calculated to [...]d with success.

[...] *Southern Agriculturalist.*

ROWANDS TONIC MIXTURE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:—A large assortment of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, A LASTING CURE FOR THE FEVER AND AGUE.

d20-18-3t EDMUND ANDREWS.

Attorney at Law.

I. N. MORELAND will attend to any business entrusted to him—his office is in Liberty, on the Trinity river.

Reference—W. H. Sledge, } Columbia.
Jno. Chaffin, }
J. S. D. Byrom, Brazoria,
P. C. Jack, } San Felipe,
m21 29 Mosely Baker, }

Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned for the estate of Jesse Thompson dec'd. all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims agains the same must present the same within twelve months or they will be barred.

HIRAM M. THOMPSON, Curator.

San Felipe, Dec 20-20.

THE subscriber has just received a fresh supply of groceries, consisting of Cognac brandy, Madeira Wine Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c. &c.—And a large assortment of Hats, Boots, Shoes, and ready made clothing, which he offers chiep by whole sale.—

EDMUND ANDREWS

Brazoria, March 6th 1835.

TO the Public.

THE object of this is to contradict any report that may have gone forth calculated to injure the feelings or standing of any person in regard to a sum of money which I supposed to have been lost at the tavern of Robert Clokey, in Velasco. The money was in my pocket book enveloped in a letter, where I had put it, but forgetting that I had done so, I supposed it to be lost: I regret exceedingly that suspicion rested for one moment on any person, and am proud to have it in my power to say that they were utterly unfounded.

U. J. BU LOCK.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Austin, dec'd. will present them to the undersigned for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, will make payment to him and no other

j19-3 T. F. L. PARROTT.

For Rent.

THE estate late property of Edward Robertson deceased, will be leased for the term of one year. It is situated 3-4 of mile from town, and consists of about one hundred and twenty acres of land, twenty of which is cleared and under fence, a good house kitchen &.—Terms made known on application to

EDMUMD ANDREWS.

Brazoria, March 7th; 1835,

Notice.

THE undersigned gives this public notice that he has been appointed Agent for the different Insurance Companies in the city of New-Orleans; and whereas, in order the insurers may be the more fully sat[is]fied of the fairness of all losses that may hereafter [...]here or on the adjacent coast, certificates of [...]ll be required before any loss will be

ED MUND ANDREWS.

[...]TION.

[...]xisting, in the name and [...]al consent, this day dis[...] [c]laims against them will [...] indebted are requested [...] arrangements—other[...]

A. G. Mills,

R. Mills.

[...]cted by Robert [...]bart Mills and [...]prices for cash

THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME .1 BRAZORIA, SATURDAY MAY 9, 1835. NUMBR 36.

TERMS

THE REPUBLICAN IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

F. C. GRAY,

And will be printed for subscribers every Saturday at $5 per annum, if paid at the end of six months, or $7, if not paid until the expiration of the year

No discontinuance will be allowed except at the end of the year, and not then until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements of eight lines or under $1 for the first insertion, and half that price for each continuance—longer ones in proportion—No advertisement will be withdrawn until paid for, but will be continued at the expense of the advertiser.

☞ All communications of a personal nature will be charged for the same as advertisements.

Agreeably to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the board of medical censors for this jurisdiction, held in Brazoria on the 24th ult, it was ordered that the following resolution be republished in the "Texas Republican for one month, viz

Resolved, That the applicant for Licence, shall have received from some public School, Society, College or University, legally authorised, a degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine or Surgery, or a Diploma or other certificate evidencing his capacity to practice Medicine, Surgery, &c &. &c When such degree, diploma, or certificate has not been obtained, the candidate for license shall submit to a satisfactory examination before the Board, and present and read a Medical essay and publicly defend it.

By order of the Board,

T. F. L. PARROTT.

Brazoria, March 14th, 1835.

Notice.

DURING my absence from Brazoria Hosea H. League and . C. Amesworth are my authorised agents and attorneys to transact all business for me. j31-23 M. W. SMITH.

Curators Sale.

BY order of the primary Judge of the Jurisdiction of Columbia, will be sold to the highest bidder on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bone with approved security. The following real estate belonging to the succession of D. W. Anthony: The one quarter of a league of land lying on the San Bernardo, in the vicinity of Robert Hodge.—One block of Lots, No. 41, and an out Lot, No. 48, in the town of Brazoria. Sale to take place in the town of Brazoria, on the 25th day of April next.

T. F. . PARROTT, CURATOR.

Brazoria, 23d March, 1835. 30—4w.

Negroes, Land &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one thousand acres of land, being part of the league granted by he exican government to Chriesman, situated on he Brazos river adjoining Henry Jones. This is one of the first and best selections on the river and with the exception of about700 acres previously sold the purchaser has the privilege of making his choice and locating the quantity offered on any part of the balance of the league which has a great proportion of peach and cane on it.

I will also sell three or four negroes and about one hundred head of cattle of which there are about six yoke of work oxen. The land will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers.

ENOCH JONES.

San Felipe, February 7 1835.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make settlement with Alex. Russell—and those having claims against him are requested to present them to said Russell for payment. 36-e C. B. RAINES.

MISCELLANY.

From the New Yorker.

PRIZE TALE.

The Wonderous Tale of a Little Man in Gosling Green.

BY GEORGE F. BROWN.

And with a tale, forsooth he cometh unto you, with a tale, which holdeth children from play, and old men from the chimney-corner; and pretending no more, doth intend the winning of the mind from wickedness to virtue.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

CHAPTER I.

In which the Author describeth a Village so far Down East as to be beyond Sunrise, but saith nothing of the Little Man in Gosling Green

UPON the margin of the one of the blue rivers that pour their tributary waters into the broad lap of Merry-meeting Bay, stands the village of Bungonuck,—a drowsy land, where the rush of a waterfall lulls the inhabitants into a dreamy state of existance, leaving them neither quite asleep, nor quite awake. The village is intersected by a wide street, which yawns to receive the weary traveller; while around it are pleasant woodland walks, and groves of pine, that perfume the air, and are cheerful with the bark of the squirrel and the twitter of the birds. On an eminence at one extremity of the villages stands a meeting-house all windows, with a lighting rod bent at right angles to the steeple, and reaching no father down than the second story, the remainder having fallen to decay. A dial without hands ornaments the front of the tower, and the steeple is surmounted by a weathercock in the shape of a boot-jack; so that instead of asking which way the wind blows, it is customary to say, "Which way is the boot jack?"

An almost uninterrupted tranquility reigns over this peaceful land. Indeed, the only event that breaks in upon its repose is the daily arrival and departure of the mail. Just at noon it comes dashing along the wide, sandy street—waits for the passengers to dine—and then wheels away again for the shadowy regions of Down East, recedes from you as you advance,—like the talisman in the Arabian tale, which was carried from tree to tree in the beak of a bird!

CHAPTER II.

In which many things are said concerning Bungonuck, and nothing at all concerning the Little Man in Gosling-Green; whereby the reader's curiosity is wonderfully sharpened.

Besides the important event alluded to at the close of the last chapter, it sometimes happened in summer time, that the arrival of a puppet-show, or a caravan of wild animals, or some distinguished foreigner with a hand-organ and a chinesco, fills the little world of Bungonuck with uproar and misrule. But the most remarkable event of this kind is the occasional arrival of a strolling company of circus-riders. Their canvass palace rises as if by enchantment in a single night, and disappears as mysteriously the next. From within its walls there issues forth, just as the hour of the show approaches, a splendid pageanngt shining with spangles and red morocco and terrible with burnt cork and false mustaches. This fairy cavalcade moves slowy through the village, preceded by Harlequin in his motely garb, with a sword of a lath and a bugle; and again dissappears within the walls of the enchantment palace; while a handbill upon the corner proclaims in large letters, that "the performance will commence with a grand carousal by *four Turks* on horseback in full costume; and young Levi, the supercilious rider, will appear on the steed Mazeppa, and perform his flying leaps through hoops and balloons, with five attached to his heels; and after throwing a flip-flap and a herizontal Tour: billow Spiral, will conclude with riding on his head, in a style peculiar to himself!" Your thorough-going vagabond is a demi god among all idlers and truant school-boys; for in him is realized the hero of the nursery tale, and the picture-book. Hence they have a kind of veneration for circus-riders; and the clown of a strolling company is a most imposing character among the little lords of creation, thereby showing, that however low a man may be in the scale of being, he never need despair of finding partisans and imitators. But this is a digression.

CHAHTER III.

Which treateth of ecclesiastical affairs, and many other matters that have nothing to do with the Little Man in Gosling Green; whereby the reader's curiosity is carried to the highest point.

Bear with me, gentle and courteous reader,—bear with me, if I weary thee by relating circumstances, which may seem to thee as much out of place in this wonderous tale of the East, as a guitar would be at a funeral. Have patience, and it will soon be very manifest to thee, that many things which thou deemest superfluous and irrelevant, have in thruth a wonderful pertaining to the subject in hand, and tend very directly and obviously to the full elucidation and perfect understanding thereof.

Besides the events narrated or alluded to above, others of a more domestic nature sometimes interrupt the quiet of the place. The choice of town clerk and select-men, or some occurrence of equal importance, occasionally arouses the drowsy villagers from their wonted repose, and ranked upon anew the ashes of some half extinguished family feud. Not many years ago, the whole town was thrown into violent commotion by a most lamentable schism in the church, of as great importance to the elders of the village as was the Arian or Socian controversy to the early Christian Fathers. Innovations had been long creeping into the church; the venerable custom of deaconing the hymn had fallen into disuse; the doxology had been given up, after a long &obstinate struggle;& thus landmark after landmark of the primitive church had been swept away by thestrong tide of the rising generation. At length a new fangled *singing master* came to town, bringing with him a huge bassviol, which abominable instrument-abominable in the eyes of many pious old men—was soon introduced into the church. This produced a schism; and the seceders followed the banner of Elder Jocolin; who held forth in a little red school-house. One of the deacons said, "They had conscientious scruples, and did not believe in a bass-viol," As an off-set to this, it was said by the true church, that Elder Jocolin bought *lotterry tickets*, and then prayed they might draw prizes.

From this short sketch of the civil and ecclesiastical history of Bungonuck, some inference may be drawn concerning the character of its inhabitants. Having very little bussiness of their own, they have ample leisure to devote to the affairs of their neighbors; and it is said, that even to this *day, if* a Bungonucker wishes to find out what is going on in his own family, the surest and most expeditious way is to ask the person who lives nex door.

CHAPTER IV.

How the Little Man in Gosling Green arrived in Bungonuck, being in search of Down East; and what he said on the occasion.

To a people of such habits and ways of thinking, the quotidian arrival of the mail is a very important epoch. The wise men of the East, call at the tavern door, to see the travellers get out of the coach,—read their names on the trunks and band-boxes—and if possible find out where they come from, and whither they are going. There they linger till the cry of "Stage ready" snaps the thread of their d... when the little congre... the next day ... lence ... Some years ago, it h... on a time in the begin... that the mail arrived wi... gle passenger. He was ... gentlemanly-looking man, w... complexion, blue eyes, light ... a cotton umbrella. He wore ... cap, and a long surtout of a green color: and as he stepped the coach backwards, the w... saw his inexpressibles, which ... the same verdant hue, shading o... the yellow leaf. I must not forg... mention, that he had a large Iron-bo... trunk, of a most mysterious and outla... dish aspect, and that when he got o... of the coach he yawned, as if he h... just walked up, and then looked at his watch, which wa of gold, as large as palm of your hand. He was evidently foreigner, but the trunk had no na... on it, which disappointed the wise men of the East exceedingly. They ask the driver who the stranger was, an he answered that he did not know. They then peeped over the agent's shoulder at the way-bill. All it said was, "One seat here." The wise men were now in despair.

By and by the Green Man asked the name of the town. He spake English very well, though his accent was foreign. This opened the door for conversation, and one of the wise men wedged himself in, and asked him if he was going any farther Down East. The Green Man seemed a little surprised at the question, and after a short pause, said emphatically:

"The Spaniards of old had their El Dorado, & the philosophers of Greece their Hyperborean regions; even the Land of Cockaigne has its geography; and the site of the Garden of Eden can be pointed out on the map: but who ever traveled beyond sunrise, or discovered the location of Down East?"

The wise men started, but asked no more questions. They thought the Green Man a little deranged, though I suspect he only meant to mystify them for their curiosity.

CHAPTER V.

How the Green Man went on a wild-g... chase, and came back with a flea in his e...

The strange gentleman ate his dinner and paid for it very much as other people do, and then got into the stagecoach with a cigar in his mouth. Just as the horse started, one of the wise men said, that if he wanted to see something pretty nice he had better go to Bangor, to which the stranger made no answer. After his departure there was a great deal of speculation as to who and what he was; and wh... many and various opinions had been brought forward and duly weighe... they concluded that he must be a speculator in wild lands. How near this was to the truth, perhaps we shall hereafter.

Summer was now past and gon...

the autumnal equinox was near, and the Green Man forgotten; when, lo! he again made his appearance in Bungo-tuck at just the same hour, & in just the same dress, as when he passed through the town before. He had his trunk taken from the coach, and carried up stairs; which looked as if he were going to stay over night. He then went into the bar-room and called for brandy and water. Here the wise men tried to find out where he had been; but they only found out that they had a nut to crack: for when they mentioned Down East, he turned upon them, as before, and said with comic gravity:

"The Spaniards of old had their El Dorado, and the philosophers of Greece their Hyperborean regions; even the land of Cockaigne has its geography, and the site of the Garden of Eden can be pointed out on the map; but who ever travelled beyond sunrise, or discovered the location of Down East?"

This would not do a second time. They pressed upon him close, and succeeded in tracking him as far as Owl's Head and Clam Cove. There he dodged them, though they contrived to get another peep at him near Cape Split, and Haycock Harbor, and fairly came up with him again among the Passamaquoddy Indians and the Blue Noses. They finally lost sight of him altogether, and gave up the pursuit. All they [illegible] gather from his evasive answers [illegible] though he found the place [illegible] plum-cake for break- [illegible] got far enough to [illegible] st. As for [illegible] he could not find it. [illegible] nt, the farther that [illegible] trying to tread upon [illegible] ow.

CHAPTER VI.

Little Man in Gosling Green took [illegible] de in Bungonuck, and what he did [illegible] there.

[illegible] or day slipped silently from [illegible] Time; and yet the Green [illegible] stood still. He was waiting for [illegible] rs. The letters came. They [illegible] re all directed to John Schwartkins, [illegible] d thus his name was discovered [illegible] ne of the letters was post-marked "New-York, Ship 75 cents;" a circumstance which gave the post-master a [illegible] idea of the stranger's importance. He peeped into it, and spelled out the words "Vergeet mij niet," which puzzled the wise men of the East exceedingly. It however settled the question beyond a doubt, that the Green Man was a foreigner. For a long time after the arrival of these letters he seemed quite sad, and drank considerable brandy. He then gave out, that he should establish himself in the town; and shortly afterwards opened a variety-store, which, like a tailor's drawer, contained a little of every thing. He moreover left the tavern, and lived in a little chamber over his own shop.

Public curiosity was now more than ever on tip-toe to peep into the affairs of this solitary being. A thousand vague rumors were afloat. The conjecture of yesterday was ripened into the certainty of to-day,—and then gave place to the whisper of to-morrow. At first he was a High German doctor, who had poisoned his wife;—then a Dutch nobleman, who had killed a man in a duel;—then a Belgian general, who had been obliged to flee his country when the Netherlands surrendered to Napoleon. To these and all similar rumors he very wisely said nothing. People were at liberty to form what conjectures they pleased; he neither denied nor contradicted them. One thing was certain—he was a very quiet unoffending, urbane man, and had evidently seen better days; but when and where was an impenetrable mystery.

CHAPTER VII.

How the Green Individual became bankrupt and went to decay.

A year or two passed away, and the mystery rather increased than diminished. At length one stormy night in winter, when all the village was shed and asleep, the neighborhood was [illegible] by a loud knocking at the Green [illegible] door. The people in the next [illegible] peeped out, and saw two men [illegible] lantern, talking with the Green [illegible] who was at the window in his night-cap, and who told them that they had better wait till morning. To this, one of the men at the door answered, "He'd be d——d if he would!" Whereupon the door was opened and they both went in.

In the morning the Green Man's shop was not opened at the usual hour, and a story soon spread through the village that he had failed; which, unlike most of the stories told in Bungonuck, turned out to be true. Some of the wise men said, "I told you so;" others winked, and said that *some* people made more money by failing than they did by doing business.

From that day forth the Green Man seemed broken-hearted. He avoided all society, and shut himself up in his chamber, where, according to the statement of the old woman who made his bed and cooked his dinner, he passed his time in smoking a pipe, in writing, and reading in a great book. He seldom went out, not even to church; and it was therefore soon whispered abroad that he was an atheist, and was writing a book to prove that Adam was not the first man, and that there was no devil. One thing was evident; he was very poor and very friendless. He sold his silver shoe-buckles, then an embroidered waistcoat, then his watch. People kept aloof on account of his dangerous principles; they would have nothing to do with a man who did not believe there was a devil.

About this time an Irish priest passed through the village, and called up on the Green Man. This gave a feather to the wings of gossip. He was not an atheist but a Roman Catholic, which was about the same thing. Then the old woman was asked whether he ate meat on Friday: to which she answered that he did not—but in order to hide the poorman's shame, she refrained from saying, that the same thing happened six other days in a week. This settled the point; he must have had something to do with the Spanish Inquisition;—he was a Jesuit in disguise;—a secret messenger of the Pope.

CHAPTER VIII.

How the Green Man fell sick, and how the Deacon went to see him, and what was said on the occasion, causing the disappointment of the Deacon, and likewise that of the reader.

The summer was over, and the season of the yellow leaf had come. The Little Man in Gosling Green fell sick and sent for the doctor; who after his first visit told such a tale of misery that feelings of paty were awakened to the man. The first impulse of charity was to remove him to the Poor-house, but the doctor said that he could not be removed. Then the deacon of the parish called to enquire into his situation, and ascertain whether he were a worthy subject for the Dorcas Society. He found him a bed; reading in the great book, which was lying in a chair by the bed-side. He was very pale and feeble and there was no fire on the hearth, though it was in the month of November. The old woman was trying to warm some water-gruel over a lamp.

The deacon entered at once into a long discourse, which turned chiefly on doctrinal points, and to which the sick man gave his assent. The deacon was surprised to find him in so happy a frame of mind, and thought it a favorite moment to push his discoveries into the Green Man's character and history. He began by telling him the suspicion that was abroad, of his being an atheist. On hearing this the sick man raised his hollow eyes to heaven, and exclaimed in a choaked voice:

"My God! is it possible!"

The deacon then asked him if he had written a book to prove that Adam was not the first man; to which he replied that he had not. Was he a Roman Catholic? No: he was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. Did he believe in the existence of the Devil? Most solemnly. What was the great book he read so often, and which lay before him? Tears came into the sick man's eyes as he said:

"It is the bible; on whose promises rest all my hopes of salvation hereafter. Without the consolations of this volume how could I have borne so much sorrow! It has taught me patience;—it has taught me that I should not return evil for evil, but when smitten upon one cheek, should turn the other also."

The deacon felt humbled and rebuked. But there was one point that puzzled him. If all this were true, why had Mr. Swartkins been so long absent from Church? When questioned upon this point he hesitated to answer; but at length said that his clothes were all in tatters and that he was ashamed to appear at church in a ragged coat.

All these disclosures, so far from satisfying the deacon's curiosity, only served to increase it. He ventured to touch upon the history of the mysterious stranger; mentioned all the surmises and reports that had been current in the village, and finally said that every body was curious to know who and what he was, and whence he came. The sick man seemed hurt at these remarks, and looking up into the face of his questioner, said with emotion:

"Sir when I tell every body I will tell you."

The deacon was frustrated.

CHAPTER IX.

How the Green Man died and was buried, with divers other matters very pleasant to read.

It is an old saying, that, "a Lie will travel from Maine to Georgia while truth is putting on his boots." In that case Truth should not stop to put on his boots. The difficulty lies in allowing the Lie to run on ahead. Let them start a breast, and Truth against the field. It may be distanced in the first heat, but, in the long run, is sure to come off victorious.

At all events this was the case with the tales told about the Green Man. After his interview with the deacon, as recorded in the preceding chapter, his character stood much fairer than before. To be sure, no light had been thrown upon his past history, but it had been ascertained from his own confession, that he believed in the existence of a devil, and he was immediately taken under the wing of the Dorcas Society. People always run into extremes; and when they have injured a man by thought or by a word, they generally make amends—If they make them at all—by deeds. Upon the whole, it is the easiest way; it saves the mortyfying necessity of an apology. Thus it befell the Green Man. An idle story had nearly starved him, but now he had more dinners sent to him in one week than he could eat in three. But alas! these blessings came too late. He had fallen into a decline; and all that the Dorcas Society could do was to smoothe his last footsteps to the grave;—which was mainly effected by means of an extra blanket, and a feather bed, which they lent him to die on. There are some places in the world where it is easier to die than to live.

At length, after lingering through the winter, the Green Man departed this life, and was buried, without making any disclosures relative to his history. Once or twice, however, during the last days of his sickness, he attempted to speak with his physician upon the subject, but immediately burst into tears, and was so much overcome by his feelings, that he could not go on. He expired, therefore, without disclosing any thing; but he left a trunk full of papers. The wise men kept their eye upon this trunk; and no sooner was the Green Man laid under the green sod, than the mysterious coffer was opened; and, to the great disappointment of the whole village, was found to contain nothing but a Day book and Ledger, a file of old musty accounts, and a razor, wrapped up in part of a cotton shirt. Even to the present day the mystery remains a mystery; and the Wonderous Tale of the Little Man in Gosling Green is a prominent event in the traditionary lore of Bungonuck. Different people tell the story in different ways, though all agree in the principle facts. I am very sorry that he died without telling his own story. Had he told it, I should have been able to gratify thy laudable curiosity, most worthy reader; but as his secret was buried with his body, I am constrained, though much against my will, to disappoint thee. Peace be with thee and thine. Farewell.

MR. JOHN A. WHARTON is my lawful Agent during my absence to the United States.

a25.34 W. B. SWENY.

DOCTOR E. HARRIS,

HAVING located himself permanently in Columbia for the purpose of practising Medicine, Surgery, &c.; is now ready to attend to any business in his line. His office is next door to Mr. John Chaffin. By strict attention to business, together with the success which has attended a long course of practice in the United States of the North, he hopes to share a part of that public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed on his brothers in the profession.

a18.33.tf

Notice.

TO facilitate the settlement of successions in order that the creditors and heirs may obtain their just dues without unnecessary delay—the Executors, Administrators and Curators of Estates, are required to make returns to the Primary Judge of the Jurisdiction, before the 15th day of May next, showing the situation of the respective successions.

S. DINSMORE, *Primary Judge.*

Columbia, April 11. 32—tf.

I HAVE a small lot of PROVISIONS, with the Furniture, Instruments, &c. Being the stock of a Practising Physician, all in first rate order which I will sell cheap for cash, or approved paper

JOHN SHARP.

Brazoria, April 11. 32—tf.

Notice.

WARREN D. C. HALL, having this day filed his Petition in my office praying that he be appointed Tutor for Walter Turnbull Hall, son of George B. Hall, dec'd, all persons concerned are hereby notified to appear before me at my office on or before the 22d of this month & file their objections if any they have, why said letters of Tutor-ship should not be granted.

DEPARTMENT OF BRAZOS JURISDICTION OF COLUMBIA. } Given under my hand at the Office.

S DINSMORE.
Primary Judge.

COLUMBIA JOCKEY CLUB.

THE RACES OVER THE COLUMBIA TURF (TEXAS) will take place on the 4th Monday in May ensuing, in the town of Columbia—Weights according to the rules of the Turf:

The 1st day—A sweep stake for one mile, free for any horse, mare, or gelding in the Province—Entrance. " " $100.00.
The 2nd day.—One mile and repeat " $100,00.
The 3d day—Two miles and repeat " $100 00.
The 4th day—Three mile heats " $125,00.
The 5th day—One mile heats, 3 best in 5 $150.00

The liberality of the public spirited proprietors has rendered this one of the finest, and most eligible situations in Texas for the sports of the Turf. It is anticipated by the Club, that the Races contemplated will be among the most interesting ever holden in Texas.

Gentlemen at a distance wishing to enter horses, and procure stables, will do well to address the proprietor J. H. BELL, Esq. or the Secretary of the club.

By order of C. J. Club:

A. C. AINSWORTH, Sec'y.

Columbia, April 11, 1835.—32—tf.

N. B. Already entered, John Chaffin's sorrel horse Gambler, P. R. Splan's Brown horse Rocket, D. Randon's Kentucky bay horse Pedlar.

Second Sale of Lots

IN THE TOWN OF MONTEZUMA,

AT THE REAL HEAD OF TIDE NAVIGATION.

THERE will be a second sale of the Lots in the above town, on the 4th day of July next.

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to the above town. Possessing all the advantages of locality—it being the nearest point to San Felipe, at which boats of any size can get up, being in one of the richest parts of Texas, it cannot be doubted that it will be the place of business on the Brazos. It has the advantage of two miles fronting the river clear of inundation; and only 400 yards from the prairie. The subscriber has two leagues of well timbered land in the vicinity, the use of which he will give to purchasers, for two years to make improvements with. It also has a fine mill seat one mile and a half distant.

The subscriber intends giving a dinner on the day of sale to which the public are invited.

T. J. ALSBERRY.

Montezuma, April 2nd, 1835.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Notice.

JAMES F. PERRY, the Admr. of the succession of Thomas Westall dec'd filed his petition, stating that he has funds in his hands belonging to the succession but not sufficient to satisfy all the demands against it. This is therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the creditors of said succession, to appear before me at my office in the town of Columbia on the fifteenth day of June next then and there to establish their demands and receive their just proportion of the funds on hand.

SILAS DINSMORE.
Columbia, May 3d, 1835 36.tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between L. C. MANSON & E. BAILEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent—All demands against the firm will be settled by E. Bailey—and all notes, accounts, and demands are to be paid to him.

L. C. MANSON.
E BAILEY.

Brazoria, April 20th, 1835.
m9-36-3w.

DOCTOR AMOS POLLARD

Tenders his professional services to the Citizens of Texas.

Columbia, May 1st, 1835.
m.9.36.tf.

Notice.

DURING my absence to the United States of the North, I have appointed Mr. R. Mills my agent to whom any person having business with me will please make application.

J. W. CLOUD.
Brazoria, May 9th 1835.36.2w.

Notice.

THE undersigned subscriber having been duly appointed Administrator of the succession of George Smith dec'd requests all persons having claims upon said succession to present them or settlement without delay.

P. SMITH, Adm'r.

N. B. Claims can be left with Mr. League & Ainsworth.

Columbia, May 9th 1835. 36.8w

GROCERIES.

I HAVE on hand a supply of fresh GROCERIES, of all kinds which I will sell low for *Cash*, and Cash only.—Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to make early application.

CHARLES A. M'ALISTER.
Brazoria. May, 2d, 1835. 35—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Samuel Young, dec'd., request all those having claims on said estate to present them duly authenticated for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be bared; and all those indebted to the estate, will make immediate payment.

THOMAS SHADONE.
2m. 35—t

NEW TOWN

AT THE MOUTH OF THE

LABACCA

AND at the Pass of Matagorda Bay Known by the name of Cox's point. This town presents every advantage of location necessary to the establishment of a commercial place, being the only good landing at the bay where vessels can come to with safety, and the most convenient to the Mexican trade and also surrounded by a fine body of land it must evidently be a town of business in a very short time.

A Sale of Lots will take place on the 9th day of July next.

Purchases can be made at private sale previous to the day of sale.

COX & SUTHERLAND.
m-2-35

TONIC MIXTURE

) FOR SALE:—A large assortment
MIXTURE, a LASTING CURE FOR THE

EDMUND ANDREWS.

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ey at Law.

D will attend to any business
—his office is in Liberty, on

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A. G. Mills,
R. Mills.

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be sold at reasonable prices for cash
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EDMUND ANDREWS.
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Notice.

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EDMUND ANDREWS.

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U. J. BULLOCK.

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T. F. L. PARROTT.

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